The Evangelical Alliance has done its work and inished its sessions. The parting words have been spoken, and to-day the several delegates from svery quarter of the earth will separate, some to Philadelphia and Washington and some to other parts of our country, and another some to their distant nomes beyond the sea. Last sight multitudes gathered in the Academy of Music, in Steinway and Tammany Halls, in Cooper Institute and in Association Hall, to say adieu to their foreign guests friends and to hear from them a words of parting. And probably never the days of the civil war has there seen such enthusiasm manifested and such inerest taken in any event or object as in this Alliance gathering. The Academy was like one grand ocean of humanity. From orchestra to some every available space was filled. The aisles and the halls, where the people might hear though they might not be able to see the speakers, were sided, assisted by Rev. Chancellor Crosby, who spoke on behalf of the Chairman, and who also inroduced the speakers of the evening. The addresses were limited to five minutes and most of the speakers confined themselves within that space. Opening prayers were made by Dr. Armitage, of this city, and Dr. Fisch, of Paris, who slosed with the Lord's Prayer, in which the au-Hence joined audibly, but not as they were rejuested, every man in the tongue in which he was born, but all in harmony, in the language of the land in which they have been guests. The adbresses were mainly of a practical religious charicter, as became the last words of Christian minsters and laymen. Especially pointed and pracacal were the remarks of Dr. Berkley, Professor Chastlieb and the Dean of Canterbury.

The singing by the immense audience was at once grand and sublime. It reminded one more of the reat mass meeting in Union square during the var, when the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung y 10,000 voices, and the spirit of patriotism was acreased and intensified. So also last evening was the spirit of Christian love and unity intensiled by the sweet songs of the Church, which induded among their number one of the sweetbreathing the purest sentiments of faith and love, the composition of one of our own most eminent local sastors. The final address, or, as in a legal case it vould be called, the summing up, was made by the Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, who eviewed the origin and history of the Allionce, its previous meetings and its latest gathering a this city, which has closed with the services of ast night. He very justly and deservedly compliented the press for the fulness and the fairness of the reports which it has spread abroad throughat the land. While the Conference has been supjosed to be a purely religious affair, Dr. Schenck lectared that it had a certain political significance tuce the Emperor of Germany had recognized its worth and influence in this direction. The Docor's valedictory, it must be admitted, scarcely neasured up to the occasion or gave to the partng delegates the highest idea of American sym pathy, affection, pulpit eloquence and power. It was not, however, by any means, an inferior proluction. The closing prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Adams, and was an invocation full of deep hought and pure devotion, and the tenderest and nost heartfelt sympathy. It produced in the aulience a marvellous silence, which could almost be lelt, and in which the dropping of a pin could be leard. An awe seemed to rest upon the assembly by their quiet keeping the influence of the Divine Spirit in their midst. Bishop James gave the benediction, and thus closed the sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Academy of Music.

was a large crowd seeking admission. At the ppening of the service the building was crowded as it has never been before. The service was opened by an invocation offered by Rev. Dr. Armitage. After the singing of a hymn the follow ing address was delivered by Mayor Havemeyer.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ADDRESS. The Mayor said:-

The Mayor said:—

It affords me very great pleasure to preside at a meeting convened, as this one is, to conclude the Conference of the World's Evangelical Alliance, and for this honor, gentlemen of the Alliance, i thank you.

As the Chief Magistrate of this city, which has already welcomed the Christnaus of so many lands and tongues to our homes and hearts, i am glad to make expression of the pleasure and profit which so large a portion of our nomunity has received from the seasions which are now concluded. The formal words of fare well will be spoken by another who is appointed to that office, but repeat the expression of my sympathy with the joy which has been felt at the coming of these Christian delegates, and of the regret which is tell at their departure; And now, gentlemen of the Alliance, I hope that, when you return to your homes and your memory reverts to the scenes through which you have passed with the bright intellects and lervent zeal that have surrounded you, you will not tail to remember the last words of the pigmy, Thomas Graham, which he delivered to you on Randall's island, and which have been now substantially repeated to you by his representative in the Academy of Music: and that, in thinking of him, your minds may be shus led to remember the institutions or practical Christianity as exemplified in the charries of New York.

Dr. Crosby then called upon the following dele-

DR COOK, OF QUEBEC.

Dr. Cook, of Quebec, said that they would return to the respective sphere of duties, humbler and wiser, and with a determination to do more for the cause of the Great Master. Amid much that was dark and discouraging in our time, the principle of Christian unity has made significant mark upon the history of the country. He bade the audience, he said, very sincerely and with many heartfeit thanks, farewell.

Dr. Crossy then called upon the following dele-

DR. ASTIE, OF NEUFCHATEL. Dr. ASTIR, of Neufchatel, Switzerland, urged the audience that, whatever they did import from Europe, and especially from France and Switzerland, not to import the morals of Europe. He was afraid he came too late for that. One thing America did not want, evidently—an official or State religion. Why, what sould they have more than they had? Could they have a more successful meeting than was then present? Could they have had more interest in religion than was shown by the Alliance meetings? In some parts of Europe religion was official, but in America it was a reality. Take care, too, of the Bible. That, he said, was the great cardinal point of the Protesant faith.

THE REV. DR. COOK, OF PARIS.

Dr. Cook said he would speak as the representative of a sister republic, France. He believed that France would have a lasting republic, and that it would be largely Americanized. He never would believe, had he not seen it in America, what a powerful magnetism there was in the people—how those who come to these shores seem to be, by some sort of magnetism, assimilated so speedily to republican institutions. Whatever might be the feeling as belonging to one country, there was no doubt that all had one God; that there was one Lord Jesus Christ. We are all one, too, in heart, and have the one same desire.

desire.

REV. MR. PROCHET, OF ITALY.

The Rev. Mr. PROCHET said that to be treated in a foreign country as friends, to be received into homes and treated as the delegates had been, and be thanked at the same time, was almost too much. He would make a short speech if he were in his ewn country, for he would put his arms around the neck of Dr. Crosby and say he loved Him. In going back to Europe he should not be impressed with the greatness of the country, but the immense and awful responsibility that was resting upon those who had heard these truths

THE BENEDICTION.

Services of Praise, Prayer and Thanksgiving of the Evangelical Alliance.

Services of Praise, Prayer and Thanksgiving of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Closing Service in the Academy of Music.

The Closing Service in the Academy of Music.

The Rev. Naryan Sheshadri said that thought; which was now and passed the magnitude of His love, and passed the magnitude of His love, and passed the magnitude of His love. The Evangelical Alliance has done its work and the land Cooper Institute.

The Evangelical Alliance has done its work and tanished its seasions. The parting words have been brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk of Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk to Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk to Christian and brotherly love and unity, and let there had been so much talk to Christian and brotherly love and unity.

York, for the occasion.

THE REV. DR. CHRISTLIER, OF BONN.

Dr. CHRISTLIEB Said that his heart was much nearer tears than smiles, because the brethren had to bid farewell to brethren whom they could not rightly expect to see again. There had been so much talk of Christian and brotherij love and unity, and let there be no difference between the talk and the life. In addition to the feeling of gratitude to the kind and thoughtful people of New York, there was a true feeling of responsibility on the part of the delegates. But as to that, he would read the eighth verse of the ninth chapter of St. Mark:—"And suddenly, when they looked around, they saw no man any more save Jesus only."

DR. BERKLEY, OF IRELAND.

Dr. BERKLEY, OF IRELAND.

Dr. BERKLEY, OF IRELAND.

Dr. BERKLEY, OF IRELAND.

Dr. BERKLEY, OF HELLAND.

Dr. BERKLEY, OF HELLAND.

The United the storm. He could still the turbulent words of the heart, and there would be a great calm. He then quoted other instances in the ministry of Christ, of His love to those who came to Him when he was on earth.

The Very Rev. Dean OF CANTERBURY.

The Very Rev. Dean OF CANTERBURY said that all the English delegrates would return with the recollection not of the kindliness, but of the genial, hearty love of the people; but he would not refer to it on that occasion, for he wanted to ask that an advanced what they are desired to the standard of the content of the standard of the content of the standard of the transition of the standard of the

The doors of Steinway Hall were early besieged by a large multitude, which blocked up the sidewalks and extended into the street. doors were opened the hall was, in a very short time, filled to its' utmost capacity. The Rev. Thomas P. Anderson, of the First Baptist church, New York, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, and a hymn was sung by Nathaniel Miller, of Cincinnati, O. The Rev. Doctor ARNOT, of Scotland, was the first regular speaker. He said:-It has been a which was indescribable, and when the last sound strange and startling experience for me to be called a foreign delegate, but nowhere have I ever fel the truth of the utterance of the Lord, "Ye are no longer strangers and foreigners, but all of ye are of the household of God so much as now." We are all low born until we are regenerated and received

into the fold of God. The blessed The Academy of Music.

At the Academy of Music, at six o'clock, there is known to all of us. I desire to say a few words of the anger of God. This is not a gloomy gospel. I can bring you many examples of his generosity towards mankind, Would the Bible be a better book for us if the verse which tells us that the Lord was angry with my fellow men. Anger is but the other side of love. I delight to read in the Bible that God is angry with me when I leave him or when I disobey him. Christ did not say in the days of His ministry to any single human being:—"Depart But when the last day of forgiveness has passed, then will come the remorseless anger of His rule on the throne of judgment. Christ crucified is now set before us. All who will, may now look toward the cross and say:—"O Lord, have mercy upon me." These meetings have generated a great amount of brotherly love and Christian fellowsmit.

mercy upon me." These meetings have generated a great amount of brotherly love and Christian fellowship.

The hymn beginning "Jesus, lover of my soul," was then sung.

The Rev. Professor Leeds, of England, was then introduced and said:—There are some things about these meetings which I cannot understand. I cannot entered the some some property of the color world have had the most ample evidences of the good feeling of the American people. I am anxious, however, that these great meetings shall not pass and be without their results for good. I want you to go away and take the object of these meetings to heart. The aim of this Alliance is to show that underneath all the garbs of sect there are a great multitude of believers in the true God. I want all of you who are not aiready Christ's to make yourselves His at once. As a Christian, I am proud to take part in such a great work as that which the Alliance is intended to promote. We are now about to separate. Let us, then, remember the great cause which has brought us face to face. I wish, in the name of the God of nations, to bless this great American nation, and I pray that the demonstration of brotherly love may prove to be the forming of an alliance between our people and your people.

The Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of London, was then introduced and said:—We shall return to our homes with the

with the

SPIRIT OF CHRIST BURNING MORE BRIGHTLY
in our hearts because we have been here. This
blessed religion may be found in an assembly, but
the place to commune with Him is in our
closets. The world was never so formidable to
the cause of Christ as it is to-day. God help us
to remember that this great, well dressed, philanthropic world is the greatest enemy to our faith.
I never was in America before and I shall return to
England with many new and greater ideas of
Christian philanthropy.

The hymn beginning—

"There is a fountain filled with heart."

"There is a fountain filled with blood"

was then sung.

The Rev. Mr. Marsden, of London, was introtroduced and said:—We are at the close of
ONE OF THE MOST MARVELLOUS CRRISTIAN ASSEMtroduced and said:—We are at the close of ONE OF THE MOST MARYELLOUS CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLIES

which have ever been seen on this world. We have heard of this blessed religion of ours in all its various phases and in its relations to all of us. I feel that a solemn duty is assigned me to address what is to be the last night's work of the Alliance. Let us look up to God and ask that the blessings which we have enjoyed during the past ten days may be lasting. Let this be a night the results of which shall be remembered on the great day of the hereafter. Let me commend the sentiment of Jesus when He says, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." I have no doubt that I speak to some who have not drunk at this well of salvation. Let me encourage all to come. As you look back on your lives do you realize that you are like a boy who has chased a thistledown these many years, and which, when you attempt to catch it, will slip out of your reach forever. The Lord gives not only the invitation to come and drink, but admonishes us to give to others of this precious boon. True Christianity is expansive, and we should never forget that the light should saine from us at all times. Begin to be a witness for Christ to-morrow

morning. These are my parting words to all my friends throughout this great country.

The last prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Ken nedy, of New York.

The doxolgy,

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,
was then sung, and after a homediction the

was then sung, and after a benediction the vast

At Tammany Hall. The great mass of the thousands of people which gathered on Fourteenth street last evening to listen to the closing efforts and farewell words of the orators of the Evangelical Alliance seems to have stranded at Steinway Hall and the Academy of Music, leaving Tammany Hall to be comfortably filled by the surplus, which, thus relieved of the worry and jam, consequent on most of the meet ings of the Alliance, was enabled to listen to the distinguished speakers in peace and comfort.

city, called the attention of the audience to the fact that it was Sunday evening, and hoped no demonstrations of applause would be indulged in. He then suggested as Chairman of the evening Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. This gentleman then came forward and opened the exercises by giving out the familiar hymn, commencing-

All haif the power of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal diadem. And crown Him Lord of all. Dr. Hall read the 46th and 133d Psalms, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Campbell. The CHAIRMAN then gave a short

HISTORICAL SEETCH OF THE ALLIANCE formed twenty years ago in the city of London, and the sixth General Conference had just closed in this city-a conference the most interesting that ever has been held, and one in which a spirit of learning and Christian honor have been maintained throughout. He stated that the Academy of Music had been engaged for the closing religious exercises of the Alilance, but so numerous were the Christians in the city interested in them, four other halls had been filled by the overflow. After the hymn commencing—

Jesus and shall it ever be, The Rev. THOMAS YOUNG KILLEN, of Belfast, Ire-

Jesus and shall it ever be,

Jesus and shall it ever be,

The Rev. Thomas Young Killen, of Belfast, Ireland, was introduced by the Chairman. He said the object of the meeting of the Alliance has been to promote and manifest the union which exists among the Christians who truly follow Christ. Hence a majority of the addresses have been to Christians and for the purpose of promoting their spiritual good. In a meeting like this there must be many who have no interest in Christ and desire to know how to be Christians. To such I desire to speak. After referring to the fact that he met his audience for the first time and probably few would ever listen to his voice again, he said I ask you to hear no words of mine but those which tell from the lips of Jesus, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." This is no physical coming, 'tis A MOVING OF THE HEART TO CHRIST, a burden from a sense of guilt and a realization that on Him alone can hopes of salvation rest. He showed the danger in which the sinner remained while out of Christ, and that this coming is purely a personal matter. I ask you to come to no church; I invite you to no Lord's table—though every Christian should go there—but to Christ, who alone can save. He closed by an eloquent appeal to the sinner to come with all his weakness and his sin, assuring him that if he placed his trust in Christ, though we meet no more on earth we shall come together before the great white throne where parting is no more. The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city. He wanted to say a word in reference to the influence exercised by the Alliance. All of you know of the recent war between France and Germany, and the bitter feelings engendered thereby between the respective nationalities. There has been no more touching incident than when the representatives of these TWO NATIONS MET ON THE FLATFORM of the Alliance. The one a Frenchman, the other a German. They clasped hands in concord, for both were Christiants, So we, who are here to night, though belonging

Come home, come home, You are weary at heart; For the way has been dark And so lonely and wild. Oh, prodigat child Come home.

Gome home.

His words were in keeping with the refrain, urging sinners to return to Christ. At the close he sang "The Old, Old Story," in which the congregation joined with much lervor.

Other addresses were delivered by General Clinton B. Fisk, the Rev. L. E. Berkley, of Lurgen, Ireland, and Mr. Wilks, M. P., of Canada. General Fisk referred to the revival of religion which followed on the financial disasters of 1857-8, and hoped that the influence of the Alliance would be made manifest in a renewed outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which should arouse the people and fill the houses of worship, as they were on the memorable occasion referred to.

At the Cooper Institute.

At half-past six o'clock last evening the doors of the large hall of Cooper Institute were thrown open to the public, and in a lew seconds every stairway was densely packed with Germans, pouring down into the hall in an endless stream. Every seat in

Professor Schaff, having been unanimously voted to the chair as President of the meeting, a psalm was sung by all present, and with admirable precision, of which the following are the first lines:-

O heil/ger Geist, kehr bei uns ein Und lass uns Deine Wohnung sein! O komm, Du Herzenssonne! Du Himmeislicht, Insa Beinen Schein Bei uns und in uns kraitig sein.

A prayer by Dr. Nast was then given and hstened to with breathless silence. The following Vice Presidents were elected:-Mayor Havemeyer,

tened to with breathless silence. The following Vice Presidents were elected:—Mayor Havemeyer, Messrs. Gustav Schwab, Leopold von Brewirth, N. Steinway, Peter Kehr. A. T. Ackerhausen, B. Westerman, Peter Möller; Secretaries, Messrs. Spies, Bauman, Boegner, Neumann, Wenner, Geier, Oerter, Dr. Seibert, Probst, Mohn, Krussi, Fleischhacker and Busche.

The first speaker of the evening, Dr. Kraft, of Bonn, then spoke as follows, his subject being German Orders, or Ulteramontanism.

The struggle against Rome, said the speaker, is as old as German history. In this strife Count Bismarck, whom we, next to God, nave to thank for our political success, has gained the gratitude of our country by his laudable line of conduct. The German spirit, from the days of Luther, has energetically fought against Koman tyranny and ignorance. Luther desired that the German nation should pray to God directly, without confessing their sins through men like themselves. The most glorious fruits the world ever saw have come down to us from the Reformation. The priests said, "Be obedient; do as we tell you and be our servants;" but the German unity, German liberty and God above us was the motto which has been and ever will be adopted by our fellow countrymen. Dying Rome sends its malediction; but the old man of the Vatican, who pretends to represent God on earth—(laughter)—is powerless to do us ill. The Pope has even attempted to give instruction to our Kaiser Wilhelm. The new German Empire for its own prosperity, and, aided by Bismarck, is making short work of Jesuit intrigues; and, my dear German brethren, the best of the German Catholics are on our side, I mean.

The OLD CATHOLICS.

(Applause.) The reaction of German spirit is now

best of the German Catholics are on our side, I mean

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

(Applause.) The reaction of German spirit is now marching ahead against priestly interference. Man is responsible to God, not to Man, and—(loud applause)—Jesus Christ acts as our mediator. Your religious questions here are now being generally discussed in German. I allude to the question of the Bible in the public schools.

Mr. Nork, Counsellor at Law, at Berlin, then spoke on "The Spread of Evangelical Principles," and dwelt particularly on the spread of the Gospel in South America. In Montevideo a new church was to be established, and, in spite of adverse influence, was making most successful progress. From Chili and Brazil the reports are most encouraging, while in Rio Grande del Sul are 60,000 German residents, with handsome churches and schools. I desire to say that if German clergymen will leave their homes in the service of Christ they may find numerous places on the face of the earth, and thousands of miles away from Fatherland, where the German language is spoken, and where the old customs of the land we all love so well, are still clung to with veneration.

Mr. Fliedner, from Madrid, then said:—My heart beat high when I landed at Hooken, when I saw, on landing, after having traversed the Atlantic, the flag of the German Empire, reminding me of Fatherland.

IN MADRID, from whence I come, we have three schools and a

the flag of the German Empire, reminding me of Fatherland.

IN MADRID, from whence I come, we have three schools and a chapel, and we have 500 children there. It is easy for a German to work with the Spaniards, for we have a good name there—"Honorable as a terman" is a proverb in German. The speaker then told a very amusing story of how the "colporteur" in Spain, who sold Bibles, was hunted out of the place by order of the priest, and how some of the place by order of the priest, and how some of the pages were used to wran up sattagges and other goods for the grocery, and how some of the pages were used to wran up sattagges and other goods for the grocery, and how soon everybody in the village wanted to buy them, and when he went back all his Bibles were sold right off. The speaker, whose entausiasm was immense, caused peals of laughter, as he told his Spanish experience. He said, among other things, it was very difficult to learn manners to the young republicans there. For instance, he he would say to young José, "Be quiet," Answer, "I woost; I'm a republican." Naturally when views were so advanced a slight taste of the stick was indispensable. He was telling, with sparkling eyes

and animated gestures, about a Christmas tree ne was giving to his Sunday school children in Madrid, and how they sang songs in Spanish, trans-lated out of the German, wito aspirations toward God, liberty and all that was noble—when his ten God, liberty and all that was noble—when his ten minutes allowed for speaking expired and he had to make way for his successor. Dr. Pastor Krummacher, from Brandenburg,

poke on "THE CHURCH AND ITS MISSIONS."

His arrival was the signal for loud and continue

applause.

My dear German brethren and sisters—I thank God that I have the pleasure of greeting you here on a foreign shore. The word of Christ has pervaded the world, and I rejoice to think that the German people have a mission. He counselled his hearers never to mind Papucy, and never to mind if the world were full of devils. Do your duty as children of Germany and God will bless you.

The reverend pastor Wirrs, of Leipsic, a favorite pupil of the Prussian Theologian, Tholack, then spoke in a few graceful and heartfelt terms, after which a psalm was sung and the meeting disdispersed.

FEDERAL OFFICE MATTERS.

Immense Increase in Postal Money Orers-The Post Office Preferred, as Agent to Transmit Funds, to the Banks-Amount Paid for the Quarter Ending September 30, \$1,206,263 35-Doings at the Custom House. One of the effects of the late panic, and which

has developed the fact that the general government is about the best fiscal agent extant, has been the appreciation by the public of the postal money order system. During the period of monetary tion, when city banks refused to pay out any money over their counters even to depositors, much less to honor draits made by country banks and individuals, the people took advantage of the facilities offered to remit money orders by mail. The result has been that merchants at a distance, who had to make payments in New York, purchased money erders, in some instances twenty and thirty, of the denomination of \$50 each (this being the utmost limit of a single order), and transmitted the same to their correspondents here. These orders are received by Postmaster James and paid by checks on the United States Sub-Treasury. This increase of business in the money order bureau of the New York Post Office has kept the limited force employed there very hard at work. Mr. William Plimley, the Superintendent, and Mr. Joseph Elliott, Jr., his assistant, invariably are compelled to remain for hours at their desks after the men are through with their labors. Between one and three o'clock in the afternoon hundreds of people are crowded in the small space allotted to the money order bureau awaiting their turn for payment. Two additional windows have been opened, where orders are presented for searching.

The amount of money paid during last week will average about \$29,000 daily. The immense business transacted here may be judged from a perusal of the annexed, which is an examited of the Money Orders have well annexed, which is an examited of the to depositors, much less to

Orders issued during the quarter ending September 30, 1873.
Orders issued during the corresponding quarter of 1872.

Increase of ... \$9.

The major portion of this sum was remitted by businemen down town, people living up town finding it monvenient to procure their orders at the sub-stations. Orders paid, quarter ended September 33, 1873—

Batoai number ... 92. \$9,608 Amount. 92,218
Orders paid, quarter en led September 30, 1.72
Lotal number. 1.72 total number 77, 181

Amount \$1,117,970
Increase in number paid 15,087
Increase in amount 88,203
Postmaster's drafts paid on letter of credit account, september 30, 1872

Postmaster's drafts paid on letter of credit account, september 30, 1872

Increase of 1,047,114

It will be seen by the above figures that the New It will be seen by the above figures that the New York office is pre-eminently a paying office in the domestic orance of the business, and in this connection it will be well to state that so wonderful has been the growth in payments during the past ten days that it has been deemed necessary to open another window for the examination of orders; the week which has just closed showing an increase over the previous week in payments alone of \$68,000, which is attributable in no small degree to the late panic. This sudden growth, it is thought, will not prove ephemeral, but will be permanent, as the public have found this mode of remitting money in some respects more convenient than the banks, and certainly less hazardous, as Uncle Sam does not suspend payments.

than the banks, and certainly less hazardous, as Uncle Sam does not suspend payments.

THE BRITISH BUSINESS.

Orders despatched to London during the quarter ended September 30, 1873, 19,242, amounting in the aggregate to \$400,028 61. The number transmitted during the corresponding quarter of 1872 was 14,395, summing up in currency \$229,799 33, or an increase of 4,847 in the number of orders, and \$170,238 28 in money over the previous year. The heavy increase in foreign money orders may likewise be traced to the panic, which made it very difficult to obtain exchange on the British banking establishments on the one hand, and another reason may be stated to be a general knowledge of the existence of monetary reciprocity between the the existence of monetary reciprocity between the United States and Great Britain.

the existence of monetary reciprocity between the United States and Great Fritain.

BOX RENTS AT THE POST OFFICE

were due on the 1st inst. Thus far only about \$14,000 has been received from this source for this quarter. Over \$6,000 is still due. Postmaster James has instructed Mr. Harvey Mayor, his cashier, to post a notice that all the boxes unpaid on the 1st inst will be closed and remain shut until the rent is remitted.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

everything is quiet. The newly appointed deputy collectors have been assigned to duty, and business is conducted with the uimost despatch, much to the delight of importers, brokers and others who have occasion to appear at the establishment. Mr. John R. Lydecker, Storckeeper of the Port, will make a tour of inspection of all the bonded warehouses in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, as the late appointments of deputies relieves him of considerable extra labor.

NEW BOOKS.

The world is to be made happy at last. Claxton. Remsen & Haffelfinger have made arrangements for the publication in book form of the novels of Emerson Bennett, and "The Outlaw's Daughter" has already appeared as the first of the season. The writings of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. and Ned Bunthne ought to follow, these three making a triumvirate worthy of each other. Books like these belong to the lower depths of

novel writing, but there is another class of novels generally much praised in high quarters which is limest as pernicious because of respectable feebleness. For instance, we read in the London Athenoum that "in 'Miss Dorothy's Charge' we have again a vigorous novel from an American hand. There can be no doubt of the superiority of American writers over the great and increasing mass of our own fairly successful novelists, both in skill as to the manipulation of plots and insight in the delinea-tion of character. The present story is a success in both respects. We may declare our unreserved appreciation of the more important features of the book." This would be very high praise if it was latest novel, like most of the novels of American society is feeble in character and in plot. A scane. grace husband and a fretful wife are the principal characters in the book. Their trials and retribution all centre in the husband's illegitimate child. Miss Dorothy's charge. But the work has that peculiar interest which commends it to the pure novel reader. The Harpers are the publishers, and they promise a new novel, "John Worthington's by the same writer, Mr. Frank Lee Benedict, the author of "My Daughter Elenor."

We can only indulge in the same kind of praise of Bianche Seymour," published by J. B. Lippincott. It is an English novel, just good enough to be read and forgotten.

"A Wonderful Woman" is the title of a novel, by May Agnes Fleming, published by G. W. Carleton & Co. It is a book full of adjectives and titles of no Another American novel is by Robertson Gray. It

s called "Brave Hearts," and is published by J. B. Ford & Co. Its purpose, as we understand it, is "to carry, in parallel lines, a story of wild, intense adventure, with the reckless dash of mountain life among the miners of California fifteen or twenty years ago, and the cool, quiet culture of New England's steady-going ways, as shown forth in the life of the hero's sister and her friends at home." It is written in a stiff stilted, uninteresting style, and has no claims upon the attention of readers.

"Lynde Weiss, an Autobiography," by George H. Throop, is mere trash. The woodcuts are the best part of the book, and they are probably the worst hings of the kind ever engraved or printed. The past week or two has been unusually prolific

in the publication or republication of religious P. O'Shea has just issued a new edition of Dr.

Weninger's discussion of the "Apostolical and Infailible Authority of the Pope." "The Christian Trumpet," published by Patrick Donahoe, of Boston, is a relation of many predic-

ions about impending general calamities, the uni-

versal triumph of the Church, the coming of antichrist, the last judgment, and the end of the world. J. B. Ford & Co. have issued the second series of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's "Yale Lectures on

THE OCEAN RACES.

Return of the Fleet to Sandy Hook.

THE JAMES W. ELWELL'S EXPERIENCE.

Working Schooner William H. Van Name Wins the \$250 Prize of Her Class and the Smack Wallace Blackford Walks Over the Course.

tion reigns at the result. The yacht clubs of America have often been accused of a fondness for smooth water sailing; but a contest from Owl's Head, Long Island, to the Five Fathom Bank lightship is one over a course that is at times as bad as can be traversed by a sailing vessel. At this season of the year strong winds, or, at least, fresh breezes, may always be expected, and it requires a vesset well built, ably manned and properly governed to win a race such as that which has just terminated. The yachts, pilot boats, working schooners and schooner smacks which com-peted for the prizes offered had their work cut out from the start; and, though the breezes were strong and baffing at times, light at others, and frequently variable, it was con-clusively proven that the skill of the competent mariner is more than a match for the subtleness of old Neptune. Among the arrivals late Saturday evening were the working schooner William H. Van Name and schooner smack Wallace Blackford, which completes the list of winners, the former beating the Reindeer, her only competitor, and the latter waking over the course. now but the yachts Alarm and Eva and working schooner Reindeer to hear from. Annexed will be found additional reports of the races.

The Race as Seen from the James W. Elwell.

ON BOARD PILOT BOAT JAMES W. ELWELL, No. 7, Oct. 11, 1873. }
At just three minutes after three last Thursday, by the clock on board the pilot boat Elwell, the signal whistle and the lowering of the Yacht Club flag on board the steam yacht Herald was given by the judges for the competing vessels in the ocean race to get ready. An anxious ten minutes succeeded. The thirteen competitors were ready for the start; mainsail and loresails were set, and jibs and topsails were ready to be run up as soon as the final signal was given. Promptly it came, anchors were weighed and the vessels were off.

Rather an amusing incident occurred just previous to and at the moment of getting under way. The schooner smack Wallace Blackford, the only one in the race, lay near the Elwell. There was good but a noisy crew on board of her. Though she was the only boat of her class in the contest she was evidently determined to make it hot for some of the more pretentious looking vessels of the fleet, if possible. As soon as the order to be away was given the work on the deck of that smack was lively. She had not only her anchor under bow first, but she went round as if she was on a pivot. "How's that for getting under way ?" sang out her skipper, with a proud consciousness of having accomplished something smart. DOWN THROUGH THE NARROWS

the racers flew, with every stitch of canvas they could carry. The sight from the deck of the Elwell was a beautiful one. Numbers of steamboats and tugs, heavily freighted with sightseers, waived adjeux to the competing vessels. Yachts of every rig, from cat to schooner, saluted them as they flew

with the group and getting into good company. At ten minutes after eight o'clock the moon rose in all its splendor. We were now ten miles north of BARNEGAT, with the wind increasing, but puffy. At half-past eight o'clock we signted Barnegat light. Fitteen minutes later the man at the lookout sighted three of the racers to leeward. Shortly after another of the boats hove in sight. We now felt we were overhauling the feet and gaining our lost ground, and all on board felt in better spirits. The wind, too, was ireshening, and, although nearly all on board were paying their respects to Neptune in the cockpit of the Elwell, Captain Warner made no objection, and jolly Jack Reardon, who stood at the wheel, sang out to one of the party, "Go in, old man, we mayn't be shipmates in a long time again." At half-past ten o'clock we had Barnegat light abeam, bearing west. Four of the leaders were still in sight. At half-past twelve o'clock Absecom light, bearing northwest, was in sight. The wind was increasing every moment, but not blowing nearly as strong as the larger boats wished for. At forty-seven minutes past two o'clock on Friday morning the lightship, on Five Fathom bank appeared in sight. All was anxiety on board the Elwell. Every one on board was on the lookout for the lights which were to tell the story of the racers' whereabouts.

The FIRST ROCKETS SEEN.

At seven minutes to three two rockets went into the air, indicating that one of the feet was close by the ship. In twenty minutes two more were seen. A sharp lookout was kept for the color of the lights, but the roughness of the sea prevented the lookout from being able to see them. At a quarter past three two more rockets were seen from the deck of the Elwell, and at half-past the stars of another pair lighted up the heavens. We were now nearing the lightship. At four o'clock the Elwell sent her rockets up to announce her coming. Up to this time the fireworks of four of the vessels had been seen, About th. 3m. the Widgeon, as nearly as could be made out, turned

'How many have gone round ?'

"Six."
"Has the Widgeon yet rounded ?"

"Has the widgeon yet rounded."
"Yes, sir."
Before we had time to ask any more questions
we were out of hearing. It was consoling to know
we were not the last boat at this stage of the race,
as we had been in leaving the Hook. Aiter passing, the course was altered, and, heading the
Elwell north by west half north, we commenced to
beat home against a strong head wind and heavy
sea.

beat home against a strong head wind and heavy sea.

It was now blowing a stiff nor caster, and under a single recled mainsail we were ploughing through the waters at a terrible rate. At 4th 30m. another of the racers passed the light-ship, in another quarter of a mile two more rockets showed the whereabouts of one more of the craft. A little before five a yacht, which we took to be the Clio, by the lights she showed, paid her respects to the beacon, and commenced the burst on the wind homewards. At six o'clock Friday morning the reefs were shaken out of the mainsail, although the wind was still blowing fresh and our decks were wet nearly all the time. The good boat did nobity, It was the kind of a blow that suited her. At times we had the rails under, and nearly all on board were seasick. The sea since we left the Lightship had been running very high,

SWEEPING THE DECKS from stem to stern every nutes. Now and

then a glimpse of five of the racers could be had as the Elwell rose on the crests of the sea, but what boats they were it was impossible to tell. At 10h. 30m. we lost sight of land and stood of shore. The wind continued stiff and came down in chunks. We were driving through the water at a terrible rate against a heavy head sea under flying jib, jib, jib stavsail, foresail and mainsail. The Blunt, in sight all the morning, was built down before noon.

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ABSECOM AGAIN.

At 12h. bearings were taken, lat. 39 12, Absecom bearing west-northwest about twenty-five miles. Since daybreak we had made about twenty miles on our direct course. We were now well out to sea, the wind continuing to blow with great violence and the sea was rolling heavily. Before nightrall seven of the vessels were in sight, the greatest number we had seen since we lost sight of them on Thursday evening.

At 6h. 20m. Barnegat was sighted on our weather quarter. The Elwell was now pointing about northwest by north. Egg Harbor hight was well under the lee and Absecom could only be seen at intervals as we rose on the swell of the sea. Darkness was fast settling over the lace of the water. The racers to the windward of us were no longer to be seen. A yacht looking like the Cilo passed astern of us a couple of miles on the port tack. Our reckoning at this time showed that since leaving the lightship at Five Fathom we had beaten about fifty-five miles. The Widgeon, the Fish and the Negus were to windward hull down; one of the smaller yachts was about three miles astern and another just beginning to show on the horizon. This was the position of the boats as seen from the Elwell as darkness came on.

Nothing of interest occurred during the night, only the parting of the flying jib sheets, which was soon righted. The wind was light through the night, glving indications of dying out before noon. The ocean races are ended and general satisfac-

DAYBERAK
we found we had overhauled the Fish and left her
about three miles astern. The Widgeon was also
in sight to the windward. She did not have so
much water between us as she had at nightiall.
The Negus was nowhere to be seen, and it was
thought possible that the new boat, untried as she
was, had showed some of the older boats a trick in
speed worth knowing. Every sail we could carry
was set, but there was no "draw" in them.

A CAIM.

speed worth knowing. Every sail we could carry was set, but there was no "draw" in them.

A CALM.

At sh. 30m. In the morning we sighted the lightship with the breeze fast giving out. The Fish was at this time to leeward of us about three miles, and in-shore; the Widgeon about five miles to windward, slowly nearing the lightsnip with a light breeze. The beacon was only seven miles distant. By 10h. the sails were flapping, and we came to anchor. The blow had spent itself and we were becalmed. The Fish, to leeward of us, after trying to crawl up, also anchored. None of the others were at this time in sight: For four hours we lay at anchor praying for a blow, and not getting it. The yacht Dreadnaught began to show up about noon with the light breeze that was stirring. The Fish weighed anchor about 3h. 30m, and set every inch of canvas she coule put on, to catch the capful of wind. On board the Elwell there was also a stir, and at 4h. the anchor was brought under her bow. The Fish was now creeping slowly up on the Elwell in the light wind, and at 7h. 45m. showed her light at the lightship. At sh. 30m, the Elwell also showed her light and hailed the beacon:—

"How many have passed;"

"One yacht and three pilot boats."

"What yacht!"

"The Enchantress."

"The Enchantress at 6h. 12m. this morning; the

"The Enchantress."

"Good enough, Cap. What time?"

"The Enchantress at 6h. 12m. this morning; the Negus at 8h. 30m. and the Widgeon at 12h. 30m."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Just after passing the Dreadmaught showed her signal lights. There was scarcely five minutes difference between the yacht and the pilot boat. The race was so far run. Two yachts and four pilot boats had announced their arrival. The Elwell headed for Staten Island, all on board satisfied with the nity-three hours which had elapsed since the start, and all hoping that the next ocean race in which the Elwell would be engaged would be run with a fiercer blow, in a heavier sea, and under close-reefed canvas out and back.

Report of Working Schooner W. H. Va Name. The working schooner W. H. Van Name, which

won the prize of \$250 for vessels of her class in the ocean races, passed Sandy Hook Lightship at 10h. 50m. Saturday night. A brief report of the part she took in the contest is as follows:-The Van Name was the fourth vessel around the Southwest adjenx to the competing vessels. Yachts of every rig, from cat to schooner, saluted them as they flew by. The wind was iresh from the northeast, but baffling. The Enchantress was among the first yachts around the Southwest Spit, followed by the Alarm, the Dreadnaught and the working schooner Van Name. At th. 32m. the plot boat First yachts around the Southwest Spit, followed by the Alarm, the Dreadnaught and the working schooner Van Name. At th. 32m. the plot boat First yachts arounded; then came the Weigeon, schooner Reinder, plot boat Negro, fishing smack Blatchford, then the Elweil and the Binnt. The difference between the time of the passing of the Fish, which was the first pilot boat around, and the Binnt, the last, was about seven minutes. After leaving the was about seven minutes. After leaving the last, was about seven minutes. After leaving the last, was not able to weather the point of the Hook and had to make another tack. The Blunt, taking aivantage of this samecure, continued on her course can start of the Cape May Lightship, About a quarter past five the steam yacht Heraid passed by, going in and with good wishes for were now fairly off for the Cape May Lightship, About a quarter past five the steam yacht Heraid passed by, going in and with good wishes for the cape May Lightship at 10th 50th, and with foresail and mainsail boomed out we were going through the water at a lively rack. Shortly after things. The Widgeon, with all rack hers of her class would be compelled to come were well as a stern of the feet, but hoping for better things. The Widgeon, with all rack hers of her class would be compelled to come were still assern of the feet, but hoping for better things. The Widgeon, with all rack of her grass would be compelled to come were still assern of the feet, but hoping yealt Widgeon, good boat as she is, might not have so fair a record. About a quarter to six o'clock the Elweli overhauled the Blunt and allowed her yacht was the widgeon. Fir Spit. Off Long Branch passed the Dreadnaught and Alarm, and off Absecom went by the Clio.

on board. These gentlemen speak in the warmest terms of the seagoing qualities of the Negus, and state that she was at all times during the eventful race able to carry all her canvas and topmasts, and at no time shipping any water, while other boats seem to have quite as much sea and wind as they could stagger under.

Captain Lewis and his company are entitled to credit for the condidence which they had in their boat and the pluck displayed in entering her for the ocean contest, as she was only launched on the 6th of September last. Her first trial was on the 2d inst, the day of the autumn regarta of the New York Yacht Club, when she proved herself to be last in light winds, and, with her recent victory, stamps her to be a grand success.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Josephine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Phœnix, from Providencetown, N. Y., passed Whitestone yester-

CONGRESSMAN SMITH ELY, JR.'S BACK PAY, Congressman Smith Ely, Jr., of New York, has written the following letter in reply to the charge

of inconsistency in refusing his satary as Supervisor, which accrued during his absence in Europe, and afterwards accepting, under more questionable circumstances, his extra salary as Congressman:—

I declined to accept the salary as Supervisor which had accumulated during my absence simply because, as I informed the Comptrelier, I thought it improper to take payment from the public treasury for services I had not rendered.

It regard to the Congressional back pay, which has been so much discussed, it is generally known that in common with the large majority of my colleagues from this State, of both parties, I carnestly opposed the passage of the bill. But when it became, as I supposed, the permanent law of the land, I deemed it not improper for members of Congress to accept the compensation tendered to them by the government of the United States, and to dispose of it as they pleased. I regretted to hold an opinion differing so widely from that entertained by the majority of the community, but it was and is my opinion.

But I fully recognize the right of the State Congression. circumstances, his extra salary as Congressman:-

But I fully recognize the right of the State Con-But I fully recognize the right of the State Convention of the democratic party to pass judgment upon the official conduct of its representatives, and the resolutions unanimously adopted at Utica last week were emphatic and unmistakable. I therefore availed myself of so good a reason for relieving myself from a questionable matter, and I returned the extra compensation given me as a member of Congress to the Treasury of the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1873.

FIRE IN CHERRY STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the three story brick building No. 273 Cherry street and No. 528 Water street, occupied by Vantyle & Co. as a manufactory of pulverized charcoal and lamp black. Damage to building \$5,000, to stock and machinery \$5,000. The property was insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

A fire occurred in the basement of No. 212 East 113th street, which was occupied by Pranck Gallagher. The fire is supposed to have been caused by John Gallagher setting fire to clothing in the basement. Damage triffing. Gallagher was arrested on a charge of arson. Fire Marsha Sheldon will hold an investigation to-day.